Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.

Destructive Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, March 20.—The building of A. & D. Nesbitt, occupied by Geo. B. Chase, Bro. & Co. as a felt and collar manufactories, and Hemmenway, Ankorn & Co., felt skirt manufactor, burned to-day. Chase Bros. loss $30,000; insurance $160,000. Nesbitt loss $50,000. J. Stettheimer $60,000; insurance $15,000. Hemmenway & Co's loss $20,000; insurance $10,000. Ankorn & Co's loss, $75,000; insurance $72,000. Loss on dwellings, $5000; insurance $4650. All firms are making efforts to immediately resume. The girls employed lost all the machinery.

A Scheme of Colonization.

SAN ANTONIO, March 20.—A grand scheme of colonization of northern Mexico is being formulated here, which, if consummated, will settle the border question.

Strikes and Compromises.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Workmen at the Missouri Pacific machine shops at Sedalia, and miners in the coal mines of the road in that vicinity, quit work to-day. General Superintendent Talmage will reply to the demands of the employees to-morrow, but the purport of the reply is not known. All the mines on both sides of the river stopped work to-day. The Union Transfer company, having acceded to the demands of employees no interruptions occur-red in the bridge traffic. All trains left on the short road between East St. Louis and Pacific, met the demands of the employees, and stated that the Chicago and Alton company would do the same. Strikers at the Car Company were being rapidly filled. The Iron Mountain road increased the wages of its employees recently, and there is no trouble there. The meeting held by the strikers on Broadway last night, resulted in no decided action, but an expression of a determination to hold out.

The Piano Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The locked out piano makers in one factory resume work on Monday. The men locked out from the other factories were told to-day that they could return to work on Monday by abandoning the union.

Disturbance in Louisiana by Striking Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Striking leaders have stopped 13 plantations, when 9 ringleaders were arrested by the state artillery.

Labor Movement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The trades assembly held a meeting this afternoon, and unanimously adopted resolutions urging the eight hour movement, and requesting congress to establish an eight hour day. They would call on the utmost co-operation of every mechanic or workingman of any political party who speaks against it. The meeting was harmonious but orderly.

St. Anthony's Falls.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—Manager Hill, of the Minneapolis road, has bought of Butterfield, Task & Co., the entire water power from St. Anthony falls for $415,000. There are over 2000 acres of land, and a fall of 70 feet head. There is a stipulation that other roads may come in on equal terms.

Great Rather Short in Rituals.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—At the republican convention held here to-day of 13 counties decided to the state convention of clubs to be held here five for Grant. This is the first county convention held in the state, and shows that the Grant wave is not as strong as claimed.

Overwhelmingly for Tilden.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The democratic county convention of Allegheny county were overwhelmingly Tilden in their result.

Indian Hostilities.

TUCSON, March 21.—*News'* specials from Clifton says the Indians attacked a ranch 9 miles from a mining camp in Graham county, killed one man and carried off Lieut. Bullis and troops are pursuing.

Discovery of Masonic Emblems at Alexandria.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The New York special from Paris, March 20th says: Correspondent communicates by telegraphy facts which will revive in a still greater degree the interest excited among students of Egyptian mysteries some two or three months ago, by Lieutenant Gorringe's discovery of Masonic emblems underneath the head of the obelisk at Alexandria, on the way to transportation to New York. Inland and important as were the discoveries of Commander Gorringe and Dr. Fentor, they were not exhaustive, and the practiced eye of another distinguished Masonic digger has just detected an additional series of Masonic emblems, which not only bear the same significance as those previously reported. Mr. S. A. Zola, grand commander and president of the Scotch Ancient and Accepted Masonic rites for Egypt and Palestine, ex-grand master of symbolic masonry, has examined the foundations of the Alexandrian obelisk and has discovered a series of stones, which not only bear the existing Masonic emblems, but furnish the key which has heretofore been lacking to explain the entire dimensions and meaning of what proves to have been an ancient Masonic edifice including the obelisk as the pedestal, the staircase and the hidden foundation. Mr. Zola professes to be ready for his discovery to throw a vivid light upon the ancient Egyptian origin of Masonic symbols, which is so energetically disputed. It is expected that the publication of the new drawings which have been secured by the *Herald*, will finally settle more than one of the problems which lie at the very foundation, not only of Masonry but of the more and complicated religious systems of ancient Egyptians.

Coal Miners' Resolutions.

SACRAMENTO, March 20.—The bituminous coal miners adopted resolutions of sympathy with the workingmen of California in their efforts to resist oppression of capital and introduction of coolie labor.

All About a Georgia Supervisor.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The senate rejected Farmers, the Georgia census supervisor. Senator Hill made a humorous speech saying he was satisfied beyond any doubt in his letter to the president, asking for the appointment, that he was a firm and unflinching republican, and in his subsequent letters and discussions seeking confirmation at the hands of the senate, that he was a red hot and unterrified democrat. Further than that, he had proved himself to have been an unswerving loyalist and enthusiastic coolie.

"I regret," said Blaine, "that I have not any votes, for then I would take great pleasure in giving one to confirm this accomplished patriot, and this sincere republican, and full satisfaction in giving to the other to reject this native rebel and this ardent democrat."

Romance by a Great Paper.

CHICAGO, March 20. — The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: It is rumored that something in the nature of a compromise is in the wind, in outlines being that Blaine is not to make a fight against Gen. Sherman. Sherman's friends are to consider Blaine as an available second choice, and Blaine's friends to think favorably of Sherman as a second choice.

Flood in the Tennessee River.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—The Tennessee river is rising rapidly, and higher than any time since 1875. Great damage threatened in the commotion.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Hunt-Edmunds Rumors.

CHICAGO, March 20.—An *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special gives a lot of secret history of the contemplated retirement of Judge Hunt from the supreme bench and the appointment of Senator Edmunds. The latter has decided to accept the appointment, as he proves that to send a democrat to Judge Hunt here, however Cockerill, at whose instance Grant appointed Judge Hunt, deposited and said a New York man should succeed him, and as he is a recent convert to Gen. Hayes' administration, he got Attorney General Hunt to reconsider his determination and resign.

A Hendricks Boom.

Senators McPherson and Voorhees of Indiana, the democratic caucus committee, and Indiana democrats residing in Washington, held a meeting last evening and organized a club to help on the Hendricks boom. Representative Cobb was chosen president, and headquarters will soon be opened and a literary bureau put in operation. His friends profess to entertain quick-rather hope that he may get the nomination at Cincinnati, basing it largely upon the fact that he is the second choice of so many democrats, especially in the north. Voorhees encouraged the others by the statement that Hendricks is more first choice, and that Hendricks is the man who ought to be nominated, and there is no question but he could carry the state of New York.

Ben. Jesse and the Baby.

Senator Ben Hill is having a hard time shielding Jessie Raymond and her baby at the capitol, and even at his own house. He calls in requisition policemen, and detectives, threats of evasion, shielding and deceit. Hill does not have the woman arrested, and she says that she only wants to confront him in court. Papers are full of the scandal.

The Christiancy Scandal.

Mrs. Christiancy is talking very freely to newspaper interviewers, and is filling columns with stories of her alleged wrongs. From her statement, the ex-senator must be a very bad man. She represents him as an opium eater, drunkard, a man of intolerant prejudices, a wife beater, and jealous beyond description. Those who have known Judge Christiancy through a long and honorable life will be surprised at these statements. His friends here are very indignant at these slanders, and insist that Mrs. Christiancy is resorting to this method to gain public sympathy. Henry C. Christiancy, son of Minister Christiancy, and chief clerk of the custom house, pronounces it an infernal lie that his father had sold out to Chandler, and was one of the most far reached falsehoods he ever heard of. He had never seen his father's wife, and could think of no one but her that would start such a story. He knew that no outside influences were brought to bear on his father, and was sure that he foresaw trouble with his wife and wanted to get away from Washington to save talk.

Pension Agents vs. Commissioner Bentley.

CHICAGO, March 21.—An *Inter Ocean* Washington special states that pension claim agents in Washington have openly boasted that they were going to control the select committee which is investigating the reforms proposed in the pension business. They are evidently trying to oust Commissioner Bentley, and that they have considerable assistance from the committee is quite evident. They first attempted to get possession of documents in the pension office, and failing in that, to have claim agents examine with them as experts the papers they wished to see. Bentley, however, refused to admit the claim agents, offering to furnish the committee expert clerks to assist them in looking over the papers. The claim agents were therefore excluded much to their chagrin.

Relations of the U. S. Treasury and the N. Y. Clearing House.

Secretary Sherman and Treasurer Gilfillan explained to the house coinage committee this morning the connection of the New York clearing house and the treasury. Warner regarded the consent of the treasury department to the rule by which the receipt of silver coin in payment of balances is prohibited, as a virtual abdication of the right of option which the law gives it over the mode of payment of government creditors, whether in gold, or silver or paper. Sherman disapproved the rule, but did not interpret it. It was merely the exercise by government of its option. His attention was called to the fact that in so doing he was aiding in the depreciation of silver. The secretary could abrogate or modify the agreement between the treasury and clearing house in the interests of the government upon 30 days' notice. At present it was perfectly convenient to pay out gold and paper in settlement of balances.

The Proposed Amendment of the Mining Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The house committee on mines devoted two hours to-day to further consideration of the bill recently reported by the public lands commissioner, so far as it relates to mining locations. It was a spirited discussion upon a proposition to allow a miner one year after making his location in which to discover minerals. Berry, of Colorado, and Campbell, of Arizona, members of the commission, strenuously opposed the proposition, but in view of the fact that in some parts of the country minerals are found from 200 to 300 feet below the surface, the committee determined to give prospectors one year in which to find them. The committee agreed to an amendment offered by Bedford, of Colorado, reducing the price of mineral lands from $5 to $2 50 per acre, and also extending the time for applying for a patent from one to two years. The section in reference to a mulling location as agreed is as follows: "A mining claim located after the first day of September, 1880, may be equal to but shall not exceed a square of 999 feet on one side, and the same may in other shape, so that neither length nor breadth shall exceed 1300 feet or aggregate an area not to exceed that of a square herein first described." The section gives to the miner an area of about twenty-two acres, but does not allow him to follow his mineral beyond his surface boundary lines. The commission are unanimously in favor of the application of common law principles to all mining locations hereafter to be made. Members of the commission declared that there can be no property in mining interests until relief from litigation is afforded, and they believe that when a miner is confined to his side lines there will be no more litigation about mining claims than there is about agricultural lands. The commissioners are moving slowly in this matter because they recognize the great importance of the subject and the necessity of enacting a law that will secure miners in his rights and shield and protect him from litigation. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, when other sections of the bill will be considered.

The Canal Committee.

The select committee on the interoceanic canal to-day reaffirm its previous action and instructed their chairman to call up the resolution introduced by him, with the purpose of obtaining the views of the house.

Minority Report on the Donnelly-Washburne Case.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The minority report on the Donnelly-Washburne case states that Washburne's majority was 2034, that the district has always been largely republican, the majorities ranging from 2000 to 8158. The report declares that little if any of the evidence before the committee would be received in any court of justice, being generally hearsay, and very unreliable hearsay at that. There is evidence that both sides used money to poll the district and provided means of getting voters to the polls who were remote, etc. Canvassers were paid, also ticket holders for both parties, and speakers received money. While the committee do not say that fraud or corruption is entirely legitimate, certainly it is not unusual. The sitting member was unwilling to dignify alleged testimony by offering to disprove it. There was little worthy of being disproved. Many witnesses were unsophisticated applicants for bribes. Whether or not the law providing for plurality of ballots was constitutional, there is no law or precedent for rejecting votes thus numbered. The report meets all other points from legal and equitable standpoints and cites rules that the election board, and the result correctly canvassed and returned.

CABBAGES FROM CUCUMBERS.

The Bourbon Politician Keeps up his Courage by Whistling as he Goes Through the Graveyard.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The pressure by the democratic members of the committee on Indian affairs is likely to have a case of insubordination to take care of, and it may be that the public will see the novel spectacle of a party of Indians brought before them for refusal to answer questions as white men have often done. The examination of Chief Ouray has been going on for several days, and the committee have been immensely entertained by the statements of that famous Indian; but when a delicate subject was reached, the outrages that were committed upon the women of the Meeker agency, Ouray began to show for the first time that taciturnity which has always been represented as characteristic of the race. His wife who is a woman of uncommon intelligence and ability, was tried but found even more reticent than her husband. Then Jack and Sowawick, associated chief, were placed upon the stand, but none of them can be persuaded to speak a word in relation to the barbarous treatment which the Meeker family received from their tribe. The committee were amused at first at the ingenious methods of evasion, but after consultation it was agreed that this was an important branch of inquiry, and the attitude of the committee became more serious. Chairman Scales explained to the Indians that the committee had been directed to ascertain the true history of the whole affair, and told them that they would be required to relate all they knew about it. He dilated upon the seriousness of the questions and the effect their answers might have about the legislation to be hereafter adopted by congress. The committee, he explained, were in possession of the statements of the victims, and it was due to the Indians that their version of the circumstances be given. The committee should insist upon a full and accurate statement of all there is to say, and would detain them in Washington until that statement was given. Ouray and his companions listened attentively as Mr. Scales remarks were interpreted to them, and then left the committee room. It is learned that they have had several councils over the situation, but their decision is not known.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

"Yard Wrenches Rang that Juryman may Dine."

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Frank Hogdinscored, was convicted this afternoon of the murder of Sibyl Lawrence, enceinte, in August last. The jury had been locked up since Thursday, and yesterday entered the court that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict.

Name of the Other Fellow not Given.

RICHMOND, March 20.—A duel was fought in Buckingham county between R. A. Branch, a lawyer, and Robert Johns, a storekeeper. Ranck was shot through the right arm and Johns in the second shot when the constable arrested the party.

Texas Diphtheria.

FORT WORTH, March 21.—Every night there is a watcher at each of the graves of the two young children who died of diphtheria, to prevent the bodies being stolen for dissection. The disease is still raging here, and the mortality is very great. Many families have left the city.

A Kentucky Outrage.

Death Warrants Issued.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The governor has issued warrants for the execution on May 7th of Henry Wei, Chas. Hulbert and Josiah Hartranft, murderers of officer.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Special Report by Hendricks B Wright's Committee—Minority report by Cowgill, of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A special report on the Chinese immigration question from the minority of the house committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of labor was presented in the house to-day. The majority report, signed by Chairman Hendricks B Wright and Messrs. Marsh, Ingersoll and Caldwell was accompanied by two minority reports, one signed by Messrs. Martin and Stevenson, and the other by Cowgill, of Indiana. The majority report, it is asserted, is based on a careful examination of witnesses, and all the evidence that the case admits, and is adverse to the Chinese, chiefly due to race prejudices, as evinced by the result of the late election in California. Referring to the majority report in support of the view that this feeling results from race prejudices, it cites the adoption by the state of Indiana in 1851 of a constitutional provision by a vote seven to one decisive by which the colored race was prohibited from coming into the state. The report concludes that whatever cause may have existed to call upon congress to legislate upon the subject is assuming alarming importance, and that the entire population of the Pacific coast so far as could be ascertained is hostile to Chinese immigration, and especially in the city of San Francisco, where a population of 30,000 to 40,000 Chinese are located in the heart of the city. The Asiatic element is governed by barbarous laws, living in dirt and filth, and evading all responsibility of municipal taxation. This state of things, the majority say, induced the authorities of the state to propose a law and submit it to the people to ascertain the sentiment of citizens of the state upon the propriety of allowing immigration to continue. The result of the vote testing public opinion on this question was of almost unanimity. One hundred and fifty-four thousand voters threw their ballots in opposition to the continuance of the immigration only six favoring it. The majority further state that in their opinion that unless some effective action is taken by congress that there is danger to be apprehended regarding the welfare and stability of the government of the State of California. The committee recommend a temporary cessation of the effect that the bill in last session limiting the landing of but 15 Chinese from a vessel be adopted by congress leaving out the recommendation by the senate upon the bill, which recommends abrogation of our treaty with China, which was, the report says, probably the cause of the bill being vetoed by the president. The report continuing, says that something must be granted to the Pacific slope, and until this is done a great danger of internal commotion and revolution. The people have reached a point beyond which it becomes absolutely necessary on the part of the government to interfere and prevent great wrong being inflicted upon that coast. The influx of Chinese is not only depressing the price of labor and monopolizing the business of the people there, but their immoral customs and habits are undermining the moral and social condition of California, and in order to meet and settle the question the committee offer a joint resolution presented in the house to-day, proposing to abrogate that part of the treaty between the United States and China in relation to immigration.

Minority Reports.

The minority views of Representatives Sherwin and Martin concur in the recommendation of the majority regarding the passage of a law limiting immigration to not more than 15 Chinese on one vessel, but do not endorse that proposed joint resolution. The minority report of Representative Cowgill asserts that a majority of the committee refused to put witnesses under oath as to the truth of their statements, and refused to subpœna any one to appear before them. As a result, with the exception of some two, none but the most visionary and partial witnesses appeared before the committee, that the evidence taken was wholly unreliable, and its believed it was not collected and reported to enlighten anyone; that the committee under purview of the resolution creating it, had no authority to investigate the Chinese question, insofar as Chinese labor incidentally may affect the general subject of labor; that the evidence taken at San Francisco by the committee was of a character to unduly prejudice all minds; that the course pursued by the chairman of the committee in delivering addresses to and lectures on Sunday evenings, one of which he delivered on the nomination of the Kearneyites for the presidency, may have induced and encouraged that class of people to obtain themselves upon the committee and may have had some agency in shaping the majority report.

The report asserts that the evidence is not of such consequence as to warrant the conclusion of the majority in regard to Chinese immigration. It admits the existence of much bitter feeling on the part of the white race against the Chinese, called by due to race prejudices, as evinced by the result of the late election in California. Referring to the majority report in support of the view that this feeling results from race prejudices, it cites the adoption by the state of Indiana in 1851 of a constitutional provision by a vote seven to one decisive by which the colored race was prohibited from coming into the state. The report concludes that whatever cause may have existed to call upon congress to legislate upon the subject is assuming alarming importance, and that the entire population of the Pacific coast so far as could be ascertained is hostile to Chinese immigration, and especially in the city of San Francisco, where a population of 30,000 to 40,000 Chinese are located in the heart of the city. The Asiatic element is governed by barbarous laws, living in dirt and filth, and evading all responsibility of municipal taxation. This state of things, the majority say, induced the authorities of the state to propose a law and submit it to the people to ascertain the sentiment of citizens of the state upon the propriety of allowing immigration to continue. The result of the vote testing public opinion on this question was of almost unanimity. One hundred and fifty-four thousand voters threw their ballots in opposition to the continuance of the immigration only six favoring it. The majority further state that in their opinion that unless some effective action is taken by congress that there is danger to be apprehended regarding the welfare and stability of the government of the State of California. The committee recommend a temporary cessation of the effect that the bill in last session limiting the landing of but 15 Chinese from a vessel be adopted by congress leaving out the recommendation by the senate upon the bill, which recommends abrogation of our treaty with China, which was, the report says, probably the cause of the bill being vetoed by the president. The report continuing, says that something must be granted to the Pacific slope, and until this is done a great danger of internal commotion and revolution. The people have reached a point beyond which it becomes absolutely necessary on the part of the government to interfere and prevent great wrong being inflicted upon that coast. The influx of Chinese is not only depressing the price of labor and monopolizing the business of the people there, but their immoral customs and habits are undermining the moral and social condition of California, and in order to meet and settle the question the committee offer a joint resolution presented in the house to-day, proposing to abrogate that part of the treaty between the United States and China in relation to immigration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence of the Kamloops Outlaws.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 20.—The court room was densely crowded this morning. The Kamloops outlaws, closely guarded were placed in the dock for sentence. Mr. Justice Drake sentenced them to suffer death within a period of not less than two months. The prisoners made brief and rambling statements when asked what they had to say, in effect denying the murder of Ussher. Alex Hare said, when the sentence had been passed upon him, "Your Lordship—It is well deserved punishment." As the wretched men were being conducted back to prison Allan Hare observed Palmer, the principal witness, for the prosecution standing near. Uttering a wild cry, he struck and kicked at him. The confusion was great and the other prisoners became much excited. Therspecial constables standing near closed in upon and seized the prisoners and they were hurried into jail, shackled and locked up.

War between Indian Tribes.

War has broken out between the Nucletaw and Nahmittee Indian tribes, resident at the northern extremity of Vancouver island. A great enmity between the two tribes has at last resulted in the present collision which it is feared may terminate in a bloody conflict.

The contract for building the drydock has been awarded to McNamee & Co. of Montreal.

Shipping Items.

The steamship *Dakota* sailed at noon today for San Francisco.

The American brig *Hazard* has arrived from Honolulu.

The tug *Borcer* passed down yesterday with the bark *Germania* bound for San Francisco with Wellington coal.

The bark *Sythel*, with merchandise from Liverpool, will be towed alongside the wharf this morning, after which the tug will proceed to Departure Bay with the bark *Harvest Home*, chartered to load coal for Honolulu. The tug will then cross over to Burrard Inlet and return with the bark *Laura Burnham*, laden with lumber from Hastings' mill and bound for Yokohama.

The tug *Pilot* will arrive this morning from Departure Bay with the bark *Revere*, coal laden for San Francisco.

ACCIDENTS.

Accident at a School Exhibition.

EPHRATAH, Penn., March 21.—During the progress of an entertainment given by the public schools in a public hall at Lincoln last night, at which about 500 persons were present, part of the floor gave way, precipitating between a 100 and 150 persons to the floor below. Many escaped by jumping out the windows, which are about twelve feet from the ground. About thirty persons were injured, some severely. During the confusion the scholars rushed on the stage, overturning two coal oil lamps, one of which exploded, setting fire to the carpet, but the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Intense excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood. It is not yet certain that all the injured will recover.

Men Drowned—A Kansas Colony.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—Four negroes and one white man were drowned by capizing of a skiff at Walnut bend.

A Kansas colony of negroes for Liberia passed up to-day by river, 150 in number.

Steamboat Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The steamer *Mary Louise* from Shreveport to New Orleans, sunk in Red river Thursday morning, and is supposed a total loss. The freight consisted of 1500 bales of cotton; boat and cargo valued at $100,000. The cotton probably will be saved in a damaged condition.

Railroad Accident.

HALLE, SAXONY, March 20.—Two passenger trains collided at the railroad station to-day. Seven passengers were killed and injured.

Fatal Accident.

RICHMOND CITY, March 20.—To-day Mrs. Morris Cavanagh was thrown over the grade on the West Union road two miles west of this town and instantly killed. It appears that she got out of the wagon to fix a buckle and when she got in again the horses backed down the grade.

Suicide.

SAN JOSE March 21.—Miss Louise M. James, aged 17, committed suicide here at her residence on First street, last night, on account of some trouble with a San Francisco gentleman, to whom she was engaged to be married.

MEXICO.

Grant Preparing to Leave.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 21.—A Monterey special from Laredo says: Mexican advices that the expedition to Grant's command sent by the Mexican federal government to the Rio Grande, reached the American camp on Sunday of his departure. The Mexican party visited the camp and were warmly received. Grant's command left for Eagle Pass on the 18th inst. The Mexican party will march to the Rio Grande on the 20th inst.

The Governor of Nevada's ordinary in Washington has issued a proclamation calling an election for the 30th inst. to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Senator Nye.

A. J. Lee and Thomas Parker, jr., clerk and A. C. Page, jr., of this city.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race Postponed on Account of Fog.

LONDON, March 20, 6:30 A. M.—Preparations for the annual boat race between the Oxford and the Cambridge eights on the Thames are complete. The course is as usual, from Putney to Mortlake. The morning is grey and hazy but mild and calm. There is considerable stir on the highways leading to the river. The underground railway trains for Hammersmith are crowded, and great crowds are waiting for the procession along the route.

PUTNEY, March 20, 7 A. M.—There is a thick fog on the river, and it is impossible to see any considerable distance. Immense crowds are along the banks and as the men are moving along the course to the scene of the race, there is no rain. The water is smooth and the river is crowded with small craft.

LONDON, March 20, 2 P. M.—The race was postponed until Monday on account of the heavy fog.

All Bets on the Boat Race "Off."

LONDON, March 21.—The committee of Tattersalls, to whom was referred the question whether the rule regulating betting on horse races are applicable to boat races in case of postponement over Sunday has decided that they do apply, consequently all bets are void.

England's Asian Muddle.

CAIRO, March 18.—It is reported that 12 regiments of infantry and four of cavalry from Herat, are marching on Ghuznee.

Negotiating with Persia.

CANDAHAR, March 21.—Ayoob Kan has undoubtedly commenced to negotiate with Persia. An envoy from the shah has reached Herat with an escort of thirty cavalry.

Insurgents Defeated.

CAIRO, March 21.—Governor General Massowah has telegraphed the Khedive that two bodies of insurgents were defeated and made prisoners by the troops of King John of Abyssinia.

Hartman Denies.

PARIS, March 21.—Prince Orloff has left the city. Hartmann publishes a letter denying that he confessed to being concerned in the attempt on the life of the czar at Moscow.

Russian Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—An imperial decree has been published, placing a separate corps of gen d'armes temporarily under the immediate control of Gen. Ignatieff.

Russian Negotiations with China.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Russia intends to renew negotiations on the Kuldja question only through the Russian charge d'affairs at Pekin. It is therefore likely that the visit to St. Petersburg of the Chinese ambassador at London will be fruitless.

Russia and Germany.

BERLIN, March 20.—Prince Alexander of Hesse, the czar's brother-in-law, has arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg with a mission from the czar to Emperor William, for completing reconciliation between Russia and Germany.

Good Judgment Perhaps.

ROME, March 21.—The pope, while not approving, will submit to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

BRITISH REVIEWS.

We have before us the *London Quarterly* and the *Westminster Review* for January, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y.

In the former we have reviews of three very interesting biographies. That of Lord Bolingbroke, who was distinguished alike for his brilliant talents and ill intemperance, is to a great extent a political history of England during the fourteen years that preceded the death of Queen Anne. The review of the recently published life of Bishop Wilberforce gives a delightful sketch of the man, with many anecdotes. Scarcely any Englishman has enjoyed a large share of personal celebrity and popularity. Lowever, will perhaps turn to the paper on Prince Metternich, whose recently published memoirs are attracting great attention. Those who may not have access to the work will have much satisfaction in reading this paper, which aims to exhibit the character and policy of that illustrious statesman.

Other articles are, "The Progress of Taste," "The Successors of Alexander and Greek Civilization in the East," which estimates the effects of the conquests of Alexander on the whole Oriental world; and "The Romances of Modern Travel," which calls to mind many old friends among sportsmen and wanderers in distant lands, and introduces us to some new ones.

We have little space left for the *Westminster Review*. Besides an article on "The Relation of Silver to Gold and to Coin," advocating a double currency, there are articles on "Colonial Aid in War Time," "Early Greek Thought," "The Grand Duchies of Tuscany," "Social Philosophy," "Russia and Russian Reformers," and "Contemporary Literature," forming a valuable number of this well known series.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $10 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

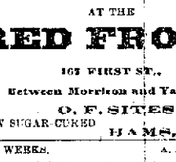
THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The leading article in the *North American Review* for March is by ex-Judge Jere S. Black, and is entitled "The Third Term," being a reply to ex-Sena or Howe's paper on that subject in the Review for February. Mr. Black holds that to elect General Grant to a third term of office in the presidential chair would be a violation of a custom that is stronger than any laws or constitutions whatever; that it would in effect be the end of our republican institutions, and the establishment of "empire." Hon. E. W. Stoughton follows Mr. Black, taking precisely the contrary view, that not only is the third term not a thing to be deprecated, but that it is eminently desirable, especially if, as in General Grant's case, an interval of time has elapsed between the second term and the third. A timely article by David A. Wells aims to prove that a discriminating income tax is essentially commercial, and that this is specially true of such an income tax as was levied in the United States by acts of congress in 1861 and succeeding years. The fourth article is by R. W. Dale, here and there, on civil service reform. The writer points out what has been done in Britain to reform the civil service of that country, and shows how the experience of British statesmen may be turned to advantage by American lawmakers. Professor Simon Newcomb, in an article on "The Present Depression," calls attention to the need of some non-political tribunal for the determination of contested questions. He insists on the practicability of three years ago, and the recent excitement in Mexico is symptomatic of a deeper political depression which could not possibly have differed from those which have hitherto been employed. John Hancock Sheppard, bishop of Fond du Lac, makes a spirited plea for more attention to Religious Education in the Public Schools of America. The Editors of new books are by Mr. E. L. Godkin.

Gen. Grant has been visiting Cincinnati, Memphis, Vicksburg and other cities of the south, and everywhere he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. He is now on his way to Mexico, and will be received with the same honors there. Wherever he goes he is the guest of the people, and not of any party. Gen. Grant is a great traveler, and has seen more of the world than any man living. He is a great smoker, and has always been fond of a good cigar. He has now in his possession a case of cigars which were presented to him by a gentleman in Havana, and which he values highly. He has smoked but few of them, and says that they are the best cigars he ever smoked. Any gentleman who has a better cigar than the Grant cigar, will please address the manufacturer, Wm. Steinfeld, Portland, Oregon.

L. P. Hotaling & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Sole Agents for CAL BLATZ'S MILWAUKEE BEER, MATZOTH, Matzoth for the Passover, Made under the supervision of Rabbi Isaac Elkan, of Portland, Oregon. Price $2 50 per gallon. 1y6m

Having the greatest manufacturing facilities in this state, this company is enabled to sell at prices much below those of other houses. To show the character of its goods, and to establish the fact that Oregon enterprise can successfully compete with California and Eastern factories, it is only necessary to state that this company was awarded first class Medals and Diplomas at the following Exhibitions:



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Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and price lists furnished on application.

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SADDLE-ROCK RESTAURANT, Commercial St. Best restaurant in city, first class in every particular. Meals at all hours. Kelly & Arnold, props.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, L. L. Fenton, proprietor. Largest hotel in the city; centrally located and newly furnished. Free buses to and from house.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, John Collins & Co., proprietors. Sunday lunch of oysters every Sunday. Finest bar in the house. First class in all respects.

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STRATTON & BOLL, importers of Shade cloths and Window furnishing goods, Shades and Blinds, Paper Hangings, Mouldings and Picture Frames, Room Paper, Borders, etc. Agents for Wilton and Axminster Carpets.

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SHAGIT GOLD MINES.

SEE J. SIMPKINS.

Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, Corner First and Yamhill Streets.
FACTORY, Corner Front and Madison Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Manufacturers of
FURNITURE
And Dealers in
CARPETS, Etc.

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of FLOUR AND WHEAT.

A. W. KINNEY, Agent, 8 and Front sts., Portland, Oregon.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or delicious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill consequences resulting from heavy, indigestible food. Sold only in cans by all Grocers.
Most cheap powders contain alum; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.
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Sturgeon Ravigotte,
Salmon Ravigotte,
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Sea Bass Roulade, Tartar Sauce,
Filet de Sole, " "
Salmon Belly, " "
Paragon COOKED Herring,
Smoked Halibut,
New Holland Herring, in Kegs, 62½ each.
Yankee Herring,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
Stuffed Gil Mangoes,
Sea Moss Farine,
Turkish Preserved Roses,
Green Turtle Soup,
Terrapin "
Guava Jelly,
Fruits in Brandy or Juice,
Pearce's Soda Bi-cuit,
Pearce's Milk "
Pearce's Graham Biscuit.

Just Received and for Sale AT THE
RED FRONT
163 FIRST ST.,
Between Morrison and Yamhill.
O. F. SIKES & CO.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS, 12½c per lb
R. WEEKS. A. H. MORGAN
WEEKS & MORGAN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY, PROVISION AND FEED STORE,
849 and 851 Front Street, bet. Main and Madison.

J. O'CONNOR, Dealer in
Groceries & Produce
SHIP STORES,
Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Has reopened at the old stand,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
And will be glad to see all his old customers as well as the public generally.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

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OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, Corner First and Yamhill Streets.
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FURNITURE
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CARPETS, Etc.

Having the greatest manufacturing facilities in this state, this company is enabled to sell at prices much below those of other houses. To show the character of its goods, and to establish the fact that Oregon enterprise can successfully compete with California and Eastern factories, it is only necessary to state that this company was awarded first class Medals and Diplomas at the following Exhibitions:

Oregon State Fair, Salem, 1876.
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Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and price lists furnished on application.

PEARL BAKING POWDER
Strictly Pure Guaranteed!
C. E. ANDREWS & CO., Manfrs.
Ask your Grocer for PEARL BAKING POWDER, and give it a trial.
DuBOIS & KING, Agts,
112 & 114 Front St., Portland, Or.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. DILL DuBOIS. W. B. KING.
DuBOIS & KING,
Wholesale Grocers,
Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
112 AND 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND.
416 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Grain, Flour and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

D. J. MALARKEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed and Provisions.
Receive daily from the leading producers and manufacturers Butter, Eggs, Cheese, etc. Agent for Union Mills "Snow Flake Brand" Flour. Advances made on consignments of Hides, Hops, Wool, Grain, &c.
No. 10 and 12 Front St.

JAMES H. KOONTZ,
Umatilla, Oregon,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RATES REDUCED.
A large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE for storage.
Also dealer in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Hardware and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
(Established in 1873.)
Mark Goods care J. H. K., U.
1172dp JAMES H. KOONTZ.

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BOOKS
Scholars Buying
SCHOOL BOOKS
AT
C. K. GILL & CO'S
HAVE COVERS GIVEN THEM.
EVERY BOOK IN USE
In the Portland Schools can be ordered, Fresh and New, at their store,
93 FIRST ST.

THE CITY BOOK STORE,
No. 171 First St., near Yamhill,
OFFERS A COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, Etc., at L

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XX.—NO. 5927. PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1880 PRICE—TEN CENTS

GENERAL NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRESS.

Destructive Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, March [illegible]—Hermann, [illegible], shirt and collar manufacturer, Cluett & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers, Arkell & Co., stationers, burned to-day. [illegible] insurance [illegible]; [illegible] $60,000, insurance [illegible]; Hermann & Co.'s loss will be $75,000, insurance $40,000. All three companies will immediately resume business and employ all the machines.

A Scheme of Colonization.

SAN ANTONIO, March [illegible]—[illegible] for the colonization of [illegible] being arranged here which will settle the border question.

Strikes and Compromises.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Workmen employed by the Missouri Pacific machine shops and miners in the coal mines of the [illegible] district vicinity quit work to-day. Superintendent Talmage will [illegible] hands of the employés to-morrow. The nature of the reply is not known. All the coal men on both sides of the river stopped work this morning. The Union Transfer Railroad company have accepted the terms of employees no difference existed in the bridge trade. All trains are running as usual. The short coal on the Cairo and Ohio road, [illegible] Carondelet, met the demands of the employés, and stated that the Company would do business. Sixty miners on the Mountain road increased [illegible] wages recently, and there is no trouble there. The meeting held here by the strikers of the East St. Louis railway to-night resulted in nothing but an expression of a decision on the part of the strikers to hold out.

Victory by the Piano Makers Strike.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The [illegible] of piano makers in one factory [illegible] Monday. The men [illegible] other factories were [illegible] resist [illegible] to work on Monday by abandoning the union.

Outrages in Louisiana by Striking Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Striking leaders had stripped 18 plantations when 9 negro leaders were arrested by the state artillery.

Eight Hour Labor Movement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The [illegible] have held a mass meeting this afternoon and an enthusiastic adopted resolutions urging the adoption of the eight hour movement and calling on congress to establish an eight hour law, declaring they would do their utmost to destroy the congressmen of any political party who speaks against it. The meeting, which was very earnest, but orderly.

St. Anthony's Falls.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—Manager Hall of the Manitoba road has bought of Butterfield of New York, the entire water power from St. Anthony's falls for $[illegible],000. These cover 7000 feet of shore front and 400 acres of land and a water power of 70 feet head. There is a strong belief that other roads may come in on equal terms.

Grant Rather Short in Illinois.

GENEVA, Ill., March 20.—At the republican county convention held here to-day of 73 delegates elected to the state convention eight are for Blaine and five for Grant. This is the only county convention held in the state and indicates that the Grant wave is not as strong as supposed.

Mahoning Overwhelmingly for Tilden.

POLAND, March 21.—The democratic primaries of Allegheny county were overwhelmingly Tilden in their result.

Indian Hostilities.

GALVESTON, March 21.—Austin specials from Fort Davis says the Indians attacked a ranch forty miles from a mining camp in Presidio mountains and killed one man and carried off a boy. Lieut Bullis and troops are in pursuit.

Another Discovery of Masonic Emblems at Alexandria.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The New York Herald's special from Paris March 20th says the correspondent communicates by telegraph to-day facts which will revive in a still higher degree the interest excited among students of Egyptian mysteries some two or three months ago, by Lieutenant Carrington's discovery of Masonic emblems underneath the pedestal of the obelisk at Alexandria destined for transportation to New York. In meeting and important as were the discoveries of Commander Gorringe and Dr. Dewitt Talmage, the latest announced by the former is pronounced another distinguished Masonic dignitary, has just detected an additional series of emblems of a value and significance far greater and more unquestionable than those previously reported. Mr. B. A. Solly, grand secretary and president of the Scotch and Accepted Masonic rites for Egypt and Egyptian ex grand master of symbolic Masonry, has examined the foundations of the Alexandrian obelisk and has discovered another series of stones which not only bear all the existing Masonic emblems, but form for the key which has heretofore been lacking to explain the entire dimensions and proportions of what proves to have been an elaborate Masonic shaft, including the one [illegible] on the pedestal. He declares that the foundation Mr. Dale professes to be able by his discovery to throw a vivid light upon the ancient Egyptian origin of Masonic symbolism which is so energetically disputed. It is expected that the publication of his detailed drawings which have been sent to the Herald, will finally settle [illegible] one of the problems which [illegible] the very foundation, not only of Masonry but of the [illegible] and complicated religious systems of the early Egyptians.

Coal Miners' Resolutions.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—The [illegible] miners have adopted resolutions [illegible] with the working men of [illegible] effort to resist oppression of [illegible] introduction of convict labor.

Ill About a Georgia Supervisor.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Thereupon [illegible] Hammers, the Georgia census supervisor, Blaine made a humorous [illegible] and established beyond [illegible] to the presidential [illegible] that he was a [illegible] republican, and in consequence [illegible] declarations secured [illegible] hands of the senate that [illegible] accompanying letter that [illegible] this, he had proved himself [illegible] answering in almost [illegible] sense. I [illegible] and two votes for [illegible] Blaine [illegible] pleasure in giving [illegible] vehement [illegible] and equal suffrage [illegible] upon his active [illegible] call."

Rumored It's a Grant Paper.

CHICAGO, March [illegible]—The Washington [illegible] something in the [illegible] the wind [illegible] not to make [illegible] against Shorthill [illegible] Blaine [illegible] and Bainey [illegible] Sherman as [illegible].

Flood in the Tennessee River.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Special Report to the [illegible] Written [illegible] Sent by Telegraph.

Ten Years on the Rail.

[illegible]

The Christian Standard.

[illegible]

The Chinese Question.

[illegible]

Arrivals from Portland.

[illegible]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

Bet Escapes in San Francisco.

[illegible]

Kearney going it Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—At the second [illegible] to-day Kearney mocked from [illegible] in connection with Sunday and [illegible] to [illegible] demanding again a [illegible] meeting, he [illegible] like proceedings [illegible] number of [illegible] men. He was [illegible] and [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1880.

A NECESSARY REFORM.

To the suggestion made by this journal a few days ago that one of the necessary reforms for the reduction of taxation was a law cutting off the fees of witnesses in cases in which the state is a party, the *Rural Spirit*, an agricultural journal published in this city, takes exception. It says: "Without attempting any lengthy argument on this subject, would it not be preposterous to require, say, a poor man who, without any fault of his own, happened to witness the commission of a crime, to leave his daily employment and come, it may be twenty miles, to where the trial takes place, without compensation?" It should be regarded as no hardship whatever for any citizen of a county, who knows anything about crime committed in his county, to appear without pay and testify thereof. If it be necessary to bring witnesses from a distance, it is proper to allow them mileage sufficient to cover expenses. But this matter of allowing witnesses to be summoned without limit, to be paid by the state, opens so wide a door to the treasury and leads to so much extravagance that the adoption of some general principle is necessary to check it. The system as it exists is one of the schemes of tax-eaters. Professional witnesses help to work up cases, pretending to know more than they ever saw, in order to get the fees. These witnesses, like the hired mourners at a Chinese funeral, are about as good for one case as another. They start in at the justice's court, which they make their base of operations, and testify through all stages of the proceedings—before the committing magistrate, before the grand jury and before the circuit court,—that is, if the case goes so far. It often happens, however, that when persons are held to answer on such testimony the grand jury returns "not true bills." It is needless to say that in every case of this kind a bill of costs is made against the county. Such cases are usually frivolous ones, worked up through justices of the peace and professional witnesses whose chief or sole object is to make their fees. If we mistake not, in something like fifteen cases of this description the grand jury of this county at its recent session returned not true bills; and the like may be observed in this and other counties at nearly every term of court. The waste of money which this represents is in itself an argument both for cutting off the fees of witnesses in state cases, and for a new act to regulate justices' courts. In the larger towns the justices of the peace should have fixed salaries, and be allowed no fees whatever. Carry these reforms into effect, put the sheriffs and clerks of the counties upon salaries proportioned to the amount of business, but in no case allow a compensation of more than two thousand dollars per annum, and let the county court in each case make proper allowance for office assistance when necessary, and county expenses would be reduced from one-third to one-half. Nor would these changes in the least degree impair the efficiency of administration. Will any one say why the sheriff and clerk of Multnomah should have net emoluments amounting to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars a year for each, and the sheriffs and clerks of Marion and Linn from eight to ten thousand dollars, while the governor of the state gets but fifteen hundred, and the judges of the supreme and circuit courts but two thousand each? Under the system of prodigality now in force, a system worked up and maintained for the benefit of tax-eaters, we waste in county administration more money than would suffice on a judicious and economical plan to support all the proper charges of state and county government.

It is this waste, joined with the heavy expense of maintaining an extravagant school system, which makes our unconscionable taxation. This it is that causes property to hide itself from the tax-gatherer, or go into United States bonds. Money, taxed so enormously, does not enter into investments; hence the few establishments we have where labor can find employment. Taxation so enormously heaps up the rate of interest on money to a high figure; and in this way grinds the man who must borrow, and who is usually the poor man for whose good it is, we are told, that lavish expenditures are made. By singular shortsightedness it seems to be supposed that the rich pay most of the taxes that support this system. Never was there more egregious error. The rich shift the burden upon others, till at last it rests chiefly upon the poor and laboring classes. "God knows," says the paper quoted above, "that poor men have a hard enough time." It is the public extravagance which we are pointing out that supplies one main cause of it.

Returning to the branch of the subject more particularly under consideration, it is proper to remind every law abiding citizen that he has the greatest possible interest in the punishment of criminals, and therefore in giving information, when he has any, which will lead to such result. One journal, conspicuous only by its shallowness, undertook to argue the other day that if citizens who were witnesses of crime could not get their two dollars a day, they would never give any information about it. This, of course, is the height of absurdity. If the fees were not allowed we should have no professional witnesses, making bills of costs on trivial cases to be ignored by the grand jury; nor would the power of the subpœna be so grossly abused by inferior magistrates, at the cost of the county. But he who asserts that citizens who have actual knowledge of the commission of crime would not tell of it unless they could get a reward in the shape of a fee, evidently supposes there is no detestation of crime in the minds of honest men, and no perception of the fact that the safety of society depends on the punishment of criminals and the enforcement of law and justice. To testify of crime within one's knowledge is a duty of citizenship, and the state may properly require it, without pay or reward. In some states, as California, this is the rule. It should be adopted in Oregon as part of a necessary system of reform, in the interest of economical administration. The present method of allowing unlimited use of the subpœna and of paying witnesses leads to a whole crop of expensive abuses. It is one part of that system which feeds fat the taxeater and contributes its full share to the aggregate of our enormous taxation.

SELFISH MONOPOLY.

Let us beg the great newspaper of Yamhill to remember that we did not refer to it as a "small newspaper." Then let it spare its indignation. It is entitled to keep its bat on in any presence, as Dr. Busby, the famous pedagogue, did in the presence of Charles II., alleging as a reason that the discipline of his school would be impaired if the idea should get out that there was any dignity in England superior to his own.

"Protection," says the great newspaper of Yamhill in the course of a powerful argument for a protective tariff, "protection cannot be extinguished. Every interest—individual corporate or national protects itself. Even the *Oregonian* protects itself by a very selfish monopoly of the telegraphic news." It would seem that if this instance of "protection" be truly stated, then from the standpoint of those newspapers which have no news, "protection" is not a good thing. To admit that "protection" is the lexical equivalent of selfish monopoly seems much like giving it away.

But perhaps THE OREGONIAN has not a "selfish monopoly of telegraphic news." As matter of fact it gets the news reports just as cheap as it can, and only wishes it could get them cheaper. Its news expenses—that is for collecting and telegraphing—are at the rate of about $1500 a month. This is the lowest rate at which it can get such service as it requires. The telegraph company, as its officers have always informed applicants, stand ready to make as good terms for others as for THE OREGONIAN. Therefore we have no "monopoly," nor ever had. We get our news strictly on the principle of free trade. If others cannot buy the news, it is no business or fault of ours. But after paying such large sums for collection and transmission of the news, the reports are our own property, and we can't afford to give them away. This may be a "selfish" policy, but it is the same that must prevail in all mercantile transactions, and as we don't want to be sold out by the sheriff, we can't pursue any other.

There are certain big banks here which protect themselves by a selfish monopoly entirely similar. We always did want a bank, but these selfish people are in the way, and so far refuse to divide with us.

Not a few of the leading republican journals of the country advocate free trade and oppose the policy of the monopoly tariff. Take the following from the New York *Times*:

It is hardly denied, by even the most extreme protectionists that our tariff is very crudely adjusted; that it levies heavy protective duties for the benefit of industries which no longer need protection; that it sustains powerful and unjust monopolies; that it violates the first principles of rational protection by taxing inordinately articles which enter as raw material into manufactures far more important than those directly helped by the tax; that it restricts commerce and keeps down the public revenue in many directions with no adequate compensation to any class; and that it is in many respects costly of administration and confused and complicated in its provisions.

Among other journals holding like views are the Chicago *Tribune*, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Sacramento *Record-Union*. For years the New York *Tribune* was the great champion of protection. Though it is not now an outspoken free trade paper, yet its tendency is that way. It is too much in accord with modern enlightenment to advocate a policy of commercial restriction.

There is in Washington an association of southern republicans, the chief object of which is to secure political employment of one kind or another for its members. It is composed ostensibly of citizens of southern states, but really of persons who have no particular local habitation. The present business of this association seems to be fixing up a presidential ticket for the republican party. As the states which its members claim to represent are solidly democratic and will contribute nothing whatever to the election of a republican, it would seem that they ought to exercise a little modesty in the matter of dictating candidates, exacting pledges, etc.

Eloquence is lost on the ear of the great canal digger. The other day Whitelaw Reid, at the Lotus Club dinner, complimented M. de Lesseps upon having brought the white winged fleets of commerce "to the very heart of the desert." After the banquet M. de Lesseps remarked with a puzzled air to one of the guests, "Can it be possible that the gentleman does not know that the canal was cut through the isthmus of Suez, and not through the desert of Sahara?"

It is urged by the London *News*, leading organ of the liberal party of England, that the course which Beaconsfield is taking with a view to the coming elections is in keeping with his old policy of creating agitation and disturbance abroad in order to call off attention from needed reforms at home.

In the city of New York 102,416,396 letters were delivered by carriers during the year 1879. The number of carriers employed was 447. The average number of letters collected and delivered by each was 305,963.

It is rumored that the result of the democratic primaries in this county on Saturday is a boom for John M. Gearin for congress. Some say the delegation to the state convention will be instructed for him.

The dissenting opinion of Judge Field in the election cases is regarded by a class of eastern politicians with great interest, because it is looked on as one of his bids for the Cincinnati nomination.

State republican conventions will be held during April as follows: Connecticut, 7th; Iowa, 14th; Massachusetts, 15th; Oregon, Virginia and Georgia, 21st; South Carolina, 29th.

NEW TO-DAY.

Gents' UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, Socks and Gloves at cost, at OLDS & KING'S, 147 Third street. m26tf24

FIFTEEN BLOCK PUZZLE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, CORNER of Third and Main street. m26tf2

FOR RENT.

A LARGE STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION ON Front st. Apply to FERRY & WHITE. m22tf2

WANTED.

A SMALL DWELLING; WILL PAY $12 PER month. FERRY & WHITE. m22tf

WANTED.

A HOUSE WITH 10 OR 8 ROOMS, WILL PAY $25 per month. Apply to FERRY & WHITE. m22tf3

WANTED.

A HOUSE WITH 10 TO 12 OR 14 ROOMS CENtrally located, will pay $20 to $40 per month. Apply to FERRY & WHITE. m22tf3

WANTED.

A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR DRY GOODS ON First between Morrison and Stark. Apply to FERRY & WHITE. m22

TO LEASE.

FOR A LONG TIME. LOT FOR BUSINESS purposes or for shop in a good location. Apply to FERRY & WHITE. m22tf4

TO LET.

PLEASANT SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS for gentlemen at 311 Morrison street, opposite P. O. m22tf

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SINGLE ROOMS OR SUITS ELEGANTLY furnished at reasonable rates, No. 129½ second street, cor. McKINNELL'S brick block. m22tf

J. L. WILLIAMS,

FORMERLY OF WALLA WALLA, WILL learn something to his advantage by calling on or addressing the City Surveyor, Portland, Oregon. m22tf

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXEMPT Firemen's Association this [Monday] evening at 7:30 o'clock, by order of the President. H.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—STEADY YOUNG MAN having three or four years experience in general jobbing, is taken to complete his know edge of the trade with a first class mechanic. Address J. M. D., this office. m22tf

FOR SALE.

THREE SOUTH WEST CORNER LOT WITH COTtage, on Columbia street, near West Park. For particulars apply to E. OLGENDORFF, Real Estate and Money Broker 43½ Washington street up stairs; hot, second and cold baths. m22tf

WANTED.

A MAN WITH A THOUSAND OR FIFTEEN HUNdred dollars, to take an interest in a first class paying business. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good thing for the money. For particulars address "Merchant," Oregonian office. m22

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Oregon Iron Working Co. at Flavel Mills, for the purpose of electing a Board of directors for the ensuing year will be held in Portland, at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Monday evening, April 5th, 1880, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. J. W. CATE, m16d10w President O. & W. F. Co.

SALE OF STOCK IN O. F. M. CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON MONday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1880, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House door in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, by authority of the County Court of said county, I will sell at public sale sixty four (64) shares of stock in the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company of Portland, Oregon, said stock will be sold in quantities of five hundredths of one per cent or less as may be desirable. PATRICK F. BURKE, Executor of the estate of A. Hofer, deceased. March 16, 1880. m17 10

SOCIAL BALL!

ON

EASTER MONDAY MARCH 29th, 1880,

Given by the

Portland Social Turn Verein.

Music by the Northwestern String Band.

Turners in good dancing suits are requested to wear badges.

TICKETS FOR GENTLEMEN.....$1.00

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND DISPLAY

AT THE

The House

OUR

Spring Importations!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

Are now complete, and our styles pronounced

The Handsomest in the City,

AND

Our Prices the Most Reasonable.

NEW SILKS,

Brocaded, Figured, Black and Colored.

NEW

Bl'k Satin de Lyon.

NEW

Fancy Dress Goods,

Elegant Designs.

NEW

MILLINERY GOODS,

NEW

TRIMMINGS.

NEW

Lanyuet Laces Jetties

NEW

Fancy Ribbons

FOR

SASHES and TIES.

NEW

Jouvin's Kid Gloves,

AND

NEW HOSIERY.

LEWIS & STRAUSS,

123 First street.

NOTICE

TO [illegible]ers.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR

MAMMOTH STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS!

DIRECT

From the Manufacturers.

Persons visiting this city specially invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

LEWIS & STRAUSS.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] & [illegible]

We have opened this day an immense stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

By the Yard and Pair, in New and Unique styles and

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A Fine Lot of

Crape Cretonnes

IN

India Effects.

Table Linens,

per yard, and

Table Cloths

AND

Napkins

In heavy, soft-finished goods; better value and styles than we have ever shown.

PIANO, TABLE & STAND COVERS

In India Effects.

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

Lisle-Thread, Open work

GLOVES

In Immense Variety.

HOSIERY.

KID GLOVES,

NECKWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

These are the advance of a very large stock of goods, bought for cash in New York, and which we will sell at popular prices.

John Cran & Co.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER.

Underwriters' Sale

OF

Furniture,

Damaged at late fire.

I will sell at the premises, First street, between Clay and Market streets,

—ON—

MONDAY, MARCH 22, AT 10 A. M.

Furniture, consisting of Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Stoves, Tables, Etc., Etc.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

TREES,

SHRUBS,

PLANTS,

BULBS & SEEDS,

At 190 First street Near Taylor.

GEO. W. DUNN

Has just returned from San Francisco with a very large assortment of new, rare and choice Plants and Shrubs, Seeds and Bulbs, which he offers to his numerous friends and the public at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

He specially invites attention to his stock which has been carefully selected and comprises a large and valuable assortment of fine House Plants, Shrubs and Bulbs etc. etc. and will increase in attractions as the season advances, as his consignments from below will be continuous. m22 6tip

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of from $300 to $2000, on approved real estate security, by

PARRISH & CORNELL,

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Insurance Agents,

149½ FRONT ST.

Also, FOR SALE,

One of the BEST FARMS in Oregon, consisting of 320 acres of choice land on the bank of the Willamette River, all under fence; 250 acres in cultivation; fine frame dwelling house and barns, and a warehouse that will hold 16,000 bushels of Grain etc.

Also other Farms of from 25 to 600 acres at prices ranging from $2 50 to $100 per acre.

City Property.

We have also for sale choice business and residence property in this City on very reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to buy or sell city or country property are requested to call at our office, 149½ Front street, Portland Oregon. m26tf4w

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Office of Chief Quartermaster.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 12, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military Supplies, as follows, during the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1880:

ROUTE No. 1.—Benicia, California, to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory. Weight transported, 2,000 pounds. Distance 600 miles.

ROUTE No. 2.—Wilmington, California, to Fort Bidwell, Cal. Weight transported, 2,000 pounds. Distance 250 miles.

ROUTE No. 3.—Wilmington, California, to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory. Weight transported, 2,000 pounds. Distance 600 miles.

ROUTE No. 4.—Arcata, California, to Fort Gaston, California. Weight transported, 2,000 pounds. Distance 40 miles.

Time of transportation in every case to be the number allowed in which to deliver.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving full information in regard to the time and manner of making proposals and the kind of security required, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

[illegible] SANGER,

Brevet Major General, U. S. A.,

Chief Quartermaster.

TO SELL.

A Good Watch for $14.

Send to No. 69 First st. for a 7 Silver Case Waltham Watch, Guaranteed for one full time piece.

W. FRIEDLANDER,

m16d1m New York Price store.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. N. CROCKER

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission MERCHANTS.

No. 43 First Street, bet. Pine and Ash.

Auction Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, &c.

Regular Sale Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Regular Auction Sale

OF

Household Furniture

AND

MERCHANDISE.

We will Sell at our Auction Salesroom,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23d 1880

At 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

2 Elegant Walnut Bedroom sets, marble top.
5 Cottage Bedroom sets in dark and light.
1 Marble Top Center Table.
3 Fine Mirrors in Walnut.
42 Yards Brussels Carpet.

ALSO.

Spring, Wool and Hair Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Crockery, Cook and Heating Stoves, etc., etc.

ALSO,

Groceries and Merchandise.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR & CO.,

No. 64 First Street near Pine.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

Will sell at Auction all kinds of Merchandize, Real Estate, Live Stock, Furniture, etc.

Regular Sale Days—MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 10 A. M.

Big Auction Sale

AT JULIUS LEVI'S,

No. 46 First St.,

MONDAY, MARCH 22d, AT 10 A. M.,

And following days until the whole is disposed of:

5 Trunks, 40 Valises with contents,

from a prominent hotel, on account of unpaid board bills. Also, a lot of

Coffee Mills, Knives and Forks,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Carpenters' Rules, Harness,
Guns and Pistols, Dry Goods, Cloths,
Clothing, Millinery and Notions,

The contents of a fisherless country store. Merchants will do well to attend these sales, as goods will be sold without reserve.

m17 JULIUS LEVI, Auctioneer.

THE

NEW ZEALAND

FREE PASSAGE FROM IRISH HOME TO GOOD FARMS IN NEW ZEALAND

M. LAZARUS BRO'S & CO. PORTLAND, ORN.

BAZAR

OF THE

Northwest Coast.

GIANT POWDER,

Manufactured under Nobel's Patents, Nos. 1, 2 Extra and 3.

Better, Stronger, Safer and More Uniform in Character

Than all other high explosives.

JULSON POWDER,

For bank blasting and general railroad work "beats the world." Now used exclusively by all the gravel mining companies in California, and by the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

CAPS AND FUSE.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Agents,

16 North Front st., Portland.

DRY GOODS!

CLEARING

SALE.

The following dispatch, received from Mr. Woodward, who is now in San Francisco, will explain itself:

"Have purchased remaining portion of a wholesale house on thirty days' time. Sell all goods now in store at a sacrifice. Must have $35,000."

WE INVITE THE LADIES

OF PORTLAND

To call and see for themselves. We will convince them that, for cash buyers, it is the biggest opportunity ever offered in Portland.

WOODWARD,

McQUISTON &

BRASHAW,

Cor. Second and Morrison,

BRICK BUILDING.

NOTA BENA.

The above is not copied from the parachuting concern that has transferred the state of Oregon to

Wholesale dealers in Portland when they were wrestling with the problem of what they would do to get rid of

Their business is to close up, for business. For the [illegible] business exposition on this coast we were interested in the resolution of Los Angeles, and pressed on Oakland to be the second city and land in the Pacific.

When they were both at rest, as soon as we have some interesting information for them.

[illegible] & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead, Zincs and Colors.

[illegible]

DR. C. McCHUMAHER,

[illegible]

St. Alcald, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician,

N. [illegible] Fifth and Montgomery sts.

N. W. Telephone in the office. j22

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

OSCAR KILBOURN,

AUCTIONEER,

62 First St., next cor. Pine. P.O. Box 320

Will Purchase and Sell at Auction or Private Sale

Real Estate, Merchandise, Stocks,

Furniture, Horses, Buggies, Etc., Etc.

In the City or Country.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

NATHAN & DWIGHT,

(Successors to Oscar Kilbourn)

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

Corner First and Pine Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS,

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WILL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE, Merchandise and Furniture. Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Horses a specialty.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

A FEW SELECT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, for single gentlemen or man and wife, may be had by calling at the residence, Third st., between Pine and Ash. G44tf MRS. S. A. WOODARD, Proprietress.

WANTS.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR accountant. Good references. Mr. Fisher, office of Oregonian. m26tf

WANTED, TO APPRENTICE, A YOUTH aged nineteen, to some mechanical trade, (tin-smith preferred) will pay a premium to a suitable place. Address W. this office. m26tf

WANTED.

TEAMS WANTED TO HAUL STONE FROM Mt. Tabor to East Portland. Apply to UHALMERS & HOLMES, 3 street between First and Second. m26tf

WANTED.

SOLICITORS OF GOOD ADDRESS CAN FIND lucrative employment by applying at No. 5 First street. m26tf

A DRESS MAKER.

WISHES EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE FAMily by the day or week, or dress making taken home; can cut and fit. Terms reasonable. Address 86 Seventh street between Stark and Oak. m26tf

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED TIN-MAKERS WITH BOtkets. We pay ten cents apiece for making them, and charge $4 00 per week for board. Also pay $5 00 per day for good teams, and keep board at cost. Apply immediately to DAVISON & DUNN, Upper Cascades. m26tf

WANTED.

MEN AND TEAMS TO WORK ON THE OREgon Railway and Navigation Company's Railroad lines between Cabillo and Wallula. Principal Good Teams $4 00; Laborers $1 75 per day. Feed for teams will be furnished on the work at cost. Board $4 50 per week. Apply to J. L. H. LEET, Superintendent Construction. Headquarters at Miller's, Deschutes Bridge, Or. m26tf

TO LET.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, single or in suits in a private family, with board if desired. No. 91 Taylor street, between 4th and 5th.

TO LET—STORE ROOM NO. 12 THIRD st. 25x80 feet and a large new dwelling. No. 31 Twelfth st.; a desirable residence for a large family. Enquire of JOHN WILSON at the store of Olds & King 147 Third street or 31 A. M., or 2 P. M. m26tf

TO RENT.

HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, HARD-FINISHED, ON Fifteenth st., between K and L sts. m26tf2

TO LET—HALL 128 FIRST ST., FORMERLY occupied by Haydn and Mozart Society and Portland Conservatory of Music. Apply to MEILIS BROS. & CO., 172 First street. m26tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN AN ELEGANT centrally located house; rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; board if desired; free use of bath; hot and cold water. 328 A st., corner Sixth. m26tf

GOOD FARM FOR RENT

AND STOCK FOR SALE—12 COWS, TEAM OF Horses, Wagons, etc. Farm close to the city and well adapted for husbandry and dairy purposes. Inquire at 191 Front st. m26tf

NICE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for Families and Gentlemen, in Commercial Lodging House, situated corner Second and Morrison streets. No disreputable characters allowed about the premises. m26tf2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE HOUSE. PRICE REASONABLE. Terms easy. Inquire of T. A. WOOD, 2:30 Bellows Temple m26tf2

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND ENGINE AND BOILER SIXteen horse power, in first class order and as good as new. For particulars address Box 136, Albany Oregon. m26tf2

PIANOS FOR SALE.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FULLY WARRANTED, payments easy. 65 First street. F. SCHMITZ.

FOR SALE.

A SALOON AND FIXTURES IN A GOOD LOcation. Reason for selling, desiring to engage in trade. Apply at this office. m26tf

SALOON FOR SALE

IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, WELL FITTED up. Inquire of E. MARTIN & CO. m26tf

FOR SALE.

THE MACHINERY LATELY IN THE STEAMER "McCully." Apply to CLARK & UPTON, 122½ Front street. m26tf

TO MILL MEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE sale the Portable Steam Saw Mill with engine, including two steam engines and planer, blacksmith shop and blacksmith tools; five years will go to Columbia river, in Columbia county, Oregon, so carry on a successful lumber business, situated in Beaver valley, three miles from Cedar Landing on Columbia river, in Columbia county. Contract and belonging thereto there is also a good wharf on the Columbia river, and a good road leading thereto. This property belongs to the estate of the late Alex. Ring, and is sold to settle the same. Inquire for full particulars on the premises, or of Northup & Gilbert, attorneys, Portland.

MARTHA A. RING, Administratrix.

March 16, 1880. m17 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's office corner of First and Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday March 31, 1880, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the stockholders meeting. WM. KAPUS, Secretary. Portland, Ogn. March 20, 1880. m20d5

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST trusting any one on my account. I will not be responsible for any such debts as are contracted by myself in person. E. F. RIDDEL. m18d6t

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned under and by the firm name of Gumbert & Buchner in the Metropolitan Baths No. 8 Washington street, Portland Oregon, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Gumbert retires from, and Mr. Buchner continues the business at the same stand. All claims against the late firm will be paid by said D. M. Buchner, and all debts owing the same will also be paid to him.

LEADOR GUMBERT.

D. M. BUCHNER.

Portland, Ogn. March 17, 1880. m19d6

MONUMENTAL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. NOTICE IS hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monumental Silver Mining Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Stark street, on Monday, April 5, 1880 at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. C. D. FULGER, Sec. m20d5

Portland, March 6, 1880.

E. F. DOWELL

WILL BE IN WASHINGTON CITY FROM this date, the 1st of April, 1880, to the close of the present session of Congress. Any business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. m22

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT to trust my wife, ELLEN HANNA on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. m16d1m A. J. HANNA.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE THIS DAY, THE 19TH DAY OF FEBruary, removed my tools and fixtures to the Union Carriage Factory, salmon and Second Sts., where I am prepared to do first class blacksmithing and general Jobbing far superior to any other shop in the city, and I will be pleased to meet my old customers there. f21 L. M. DYER.

Standard Mills

RED STAR FLOUR

THE MOST

Favorite Brand in the Market.

SOLD BY

The Leading Grocers and Bakers.

ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.

Portland. m16d1m

WANTED.

BY

RUMMELIN & GUTTMAN,

Manufacturers and Shippers,

82 First St. (Old Stark st.) Old, Portland, Oregon

All kinds of

Raw Furs at Highest Market Prices.

febdd1m&m

2 [illegible] NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned, executrix of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Caples, deceased, late of Multnomah county, Oregon, has filed her final account as such executrix in the County Court of said county, and that said court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of April, 1880, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court room of said court, in the city of Portland, in said county, as the time for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof, at which time all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and file their objections, if any they have, to the settlement of said account. Dated this 16th day of March, 1880. MARY E. CAPLES, Executrix of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Caples, deceased. m16d4w

[illegible] & CO.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 3 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

Standard Mills

RED STAR FLOUR

THE MOST

Favorite Brand in the Market.

SOLD BY

The Leading Grocers and Bakers.

ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.

Portland. m16d1m

DR. SUMMS TO-DAY.

Dr. Summs will give consultations and examinations free to-day at the Occidental Hotel, Portland. He will visit Salem on the 23d, Albany the 24th, Corvallis the 25th, Eugene City the 26th, Roseburg the 27th, Oakland the 28th, Winchester the 29th, Jacksonville the 30th, Ashland the 31st, Yreka April 1st, Shasta April 2d, Redding April 3d, Tehama April 4th, Red Bluff April 5th, Chico April 6th, Oroville April 7th, Marysville April 8th, Colusa April 9th, Woodland April 10th, Sacramento April 11th, Stockton April 12th, Modesto April 13th, Merced April 14th, Fresno April 15th, Visalia April 16th, Tulare April 17th, Bakersfield April 18th, Los Angeles April 19th, San Bernardino April 20th, Riverside April 21st, Santa Ana April 22d, San Diego April 23d, Los Angeles April 24th, Santa Barbara April 25th, San Luis Obispo April 26th, Gilroy April 27th, San Jose April 28th, Santa Cruz April 29th, Watsonville April 30th, Salinas May 1st, Monterey May 2d, San Jose May 3d, Gilroy May 4th, San Francisco May 5th, Petaluma May 6th, Santa Rosa May 7th, Healdsburg May 8th, Ukiah May 9th, Cloverdale May 10th, Guerneville May 11th, Sebastopol May 12th, San Rafael May 13th, Oakland May 14th, Alameda May 15th, San Francisco May 16th, Vallejo May 17th, Napa May 18th, Calistoga May 19th, St. Helena May 20th, Sonoma May 21st, Suisun May 22d, Benicia May 23d, Martinez May 24th, Antioch May 25th, Stockton May 26th, Lodi May 27th, Galt May 28th, Folsom May 29th, Auburn May 30th, Grass Valley May 31st, Nevada June 1st, Marysville June 2d, Oroville June 3d, Chico June 4th, Red Bluff June 5th, Tehama June 6th, Willows June 7th, Orland June 8th, Willows June 9th, Williams June 10th, Colusa June 11th, Woodland June 12th, Davisville June 13th, Vacaville June 14th, Fairfield June 15th, Benicia June 16th, Martinez June 17th, San Pablo June 18th, Oakland June 19th, Alameda June 20th, San Francisco June 21st, Petaluma June 22d, Santa Rosa June 23d, Healdsburg June 24th, Ukiah June 25th, Cloverdale June 26th, Guerneville June 27th, Sebastopol June 28th, San Rafael June 29th, San Francisco June 30th, 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COMMISSION

ELBOURN

NEER,

Pine. P O Box 880

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uggies, Etc Etc.

Country

COMMISSION

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Commission

ANTS,

Pine Streets.

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SELL REAL ESTATE,

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Portland

ING Administratrix

m17d20t

OTICES.

Y MEETING

NG OF THE STOCK

Furniture Manufactur

the Company's office

Street, Portland Ore

1880, at 7 o'clock

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KAPUS, Secretary

m20d3td

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accounts. I will not

debts as are contract

B. F HEDGES

NOTICE.

KRTOFOLE HAST

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& Buehner in the

Wash county, state o

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1880.

SIMPSON OF BUSSORA.

BY JAMES PAYN.

I have a profound distrust of all travelers. Not because they are prone to tell me untruths about their experiences, for that has, in a great measure, become a dangerous expedient, wherever they may have been, other people have now also been, and it is easy if I may use a professional expression, to counteract their proofs; my distrust arises from the ideas in my own mind of the experiences that they do not tell me. When they get away from the regions of civilization, and out of the influence of public opinion, thank I to myself, what is it these people do not do? For the very fact of a man's being a traveler has been suspicious, by no means a good sign. Why does he not stop at home in the bosom of his family, or, if he has no family, acquire one? It is his duty as a citizen. When a boy runs away from school, it is, of course, the correct thing to call him "untrepid" "gallant," "dark-spirited," and "independent;" but that sort of boy is in reality not—generally speaking—a good boy. It may be very true that a nation owes its maritime supremacy to this description of youth; and he doesn't run away to sea from this distance and patriotic motive; he goes to sea because he doesn't like what is good for him on land, and almost immediately, though that is beside the question, finds he has made a great mistake. Similarly, a man does not go to Tartary or Kamtschatka to improve his mind. If he ventured to tell me that, supposing he was not a very tall man, and I had no reason to suppose he had a yataghan or any other outlandish weapon concealed about his person, I should laugh in his face. Nor he does to such observers regions because the restraints of civilization are abhorrent to his undisciplined mind, and he has some morbid taste; say, for human flesh—uncooked. The mildest spoken man I ever met in my life, and the greatest traveler, once confided to me, after a most excellent dinner at our club, that, "after all," there was nothing like uncooked food. He did not say human flesh, but I knew well enough what he meant. He has repented since of having let out so much, and endeavors to reassure me by his conventional behavior and conversation.

"The world is small," he says, "he has been round it two or three times," and give him England; for, when all is said, that is the best place to live in;" but this does not deceive me for a moment. That man is a cannibal at heart. I have seen him look at plump and tender people in a very peculiar way, and I would not trust him alone with my baby for a small fortune. That sweet child would take rank among the "mysterious disappearances."

He would say, "How should I know?" like the frog who swallowed the duck's egg; but I should know better than the duck. If you think these apprehensions extreme, you, are, of course welcome to your own opinions; some people are more sanguine than others and also more simple.

My mind is I think, a tolerably fair one, and I have never entertained suspicions against those who are compelled to visit distant latitudes against their wills. Queen's messengers, convicts, sailors, &c, may be very respectable persons in their way, notwithstanding where they may have been to. Such was my charitable belief until within the last few days; since which I have seen some reason to change it. One of the quietest and best fellows I ever knew—and I have known him all my life—was Simpson of Bussora. I was at school with him five-and-forty years ago and though his house of business is at the distant spot just mentioned, I had met him from time to time during his periodical visits to this country, and always found him unchanged—gentle, unassuming, modest, and orthodox in his opinions. Our house does a little business with him in shawls and pearls, but our acquaintance is mainly social. My wife and daughters are very partial to him, and delighted in his Persian tales, which are picturesque and full of local color. He brings them little bottles of scent which perfume the whole neighborhood, and now and then a scarf that is the envy of their friends. I never, however, entertained any idea of Simpson as a son-in-law until my wife put it into my head. He lived too far away for the picture him in such a relation, and though I knew he had made money, I did not think he had made enough to return home and settle. His income was a very handsome one; but living at Bussora, he had given me to understand, was dear, and did not admit of much saving. Above all, Simpson struck me as by no means a marrying man. Whenever the subject of matrimony was mooted he always smiled in that dry, cynical way which proclaims the confirmed bachelor. Household matters did not interest him; he did not take much to the children; he would smoke until the small hours of the morning, and raise his eyebrows when one said it was late, and perhaps one's wife might be setting up. He would say, "Really?" as though such an idea as one's wife sitting up for one was preposterous, but could never concern him.

I need no go into the causes which led to my conversing with Simpson on the subject of matrimony. Suffice it to say that I did not do so of my own free will. I had received instructions from my wife to "sound" Simpson on the matter, with relation to some "ideas" that she had got into her head with respect to our second daughter Jane, and "to hear was to obey," as they say at Bussora.

"My dear Simpson," said I, as we were smoking our walnuts together, after a little dinner under my own roof. "I often wonder why a man like you, with a large income and a fine house, as you describe your home to be at Bussora, has never married. It must be rather wretched living out there all alone."

"Well, it would be, no doubt," said Simpson, in his quite way, "but, Lord bless you! I've been married these twenty years."

You might have knocked me down with a feather. "Married these twenty years! You astounded me. Why, how is it you never spoke about it?"

"Oh, I didn't know; I thought it wouldn't interest you. She was a Persian you know. If she had been a European, then I should have told you."

"A Persian wife! Dear me," said I, "how funny it seems!" I said "funny" but at the same time at the suspicions that I entertained (and now entertain more than ever) respecting travelers and persons who abjure civilization, crowded into my mind. "Now, what color, my dear Simpson, if I may put the question without impertinence, are your children?"

"Well, we've got no children," said Simpson, in his usual imperturbable tone. "We never had any."

I don't quite know why, but somehow or other I thought this creditable to Simpson. It was very wrong in him to have married a Persian, perhaps a fire-worshiper, or at best a Mohammedan, but it was a comfort to think the evil had, so to speak, stopped there. To think of Simpson, with a heap of parti-colored children, professing perhaps, their mother's outlandish faith as they grew up, would have been painful to me, in connection with the fact that Simpson was at that moment under my roof, the same roof with my wife and daughters and that I was the church warden of our district: church. I forsook at once the particular subject of Simpson's wife to discuss the general subject of polygamy.

"The Persians have more wives than one, have they not?" inquired I.

"Those who can afford it have," said he; "but it is not so much as you can imagine."

"I need not ask how so profligate a system must need work," said I. "It is a domestic failure of course."

"You need not ask the question, as you say," replied Simpson, crushing a walnut "But if you do ask, I am bound to say it is so for like marriage in this country it is sometimes a domestic failure and sometimes not. Perhaps it requires more judgment in selection; one have not only to please yourself you know, but to please your other wives."

"Goodness gracious!" said I, "How easily you talk about it! I hope no European who happens to be resident of this strange community ever gives into the custom?"

"Some do and some don't," was the reply of Simpson. "I lived in Persia with one wife for fifteen years before I gave in."

"What! you married a second wife, your first wife being alive!"

"Just so," was the unabashed rejoinder. Simpson swept the walnut shells into a corner of his plate, and helped himself to sherry. "I have now four wives."

"Bless my soul and body," said I, "and your wife—"

"Yes. The eye of my little one is dear to me, but I will not deny that I would rather have had her room than her company. I would have given much to have had her room, but that was not to be. I had been a Turkish prisoner, and I escaped from that country in the disguise of a woman. I was obliged to take my wife with me, for she would have betrayed me. She was a very beautiful woman, and I was very much attached to her. Her self-sacrifice in my behalf touched me deeply, and I married her. Her self-sacrifice was not entirely disinterested, for she was a Christian, and I was the only Christian she could get. Her conversion was a real one, however, and she died in the faith. I was obliged to marry again, for my wife had left me no children, and I was the last of my race. I married a Persian lady. She was neither young nor pretty—just like what my wife herself, indeed, had grown to be by that time—and I no more thought of making her my No. 2 than dear me —of embracing Mohammedanism. My attentions, however, were misconstrued, and her brother, being a violent man in the shah's cavalry, and knowing I had a fairish income, insisted upon my becoming his brother-in-law. I believe that Irish marriages are often brought about in the same way, so there was nothing in that; the peculiarity of the case lay in my having a wife already, and one who was very needless indeed to prevent my having another. I spare you the troubles that ensued. Between my No. 1 wife on the one hand, and her sharp tongue, and the officer of spahis on the other with his sharp sword, I was placed in a very unpleasant position, I promise you; but in the end I married Khaleda. I am sorry to say the two ladies got on extreme ly ill together. It was said by a great English wit that when one's wife gets to be forty, one ought to be allowed to change her for two twenties, like a forty pound note and I dare say that would be very good, but, unhappily, I had two wives, each forty, if they were a day, and there was no prospect of getting them changed, or parting them in any way.

"Piroze and Khaleda led me a most unhappy life. They quarreled from morning to night, and so far from being able to play off one against the other, as I had secretly hoped, I was treated with great unkindness by both of them. They were a matter of very considerable expense, of course, and very little satisfaction. My position, in fact, became intolerable; and as I could please neither of them, I resolved to please myself by marrying No. 3."

"A twenty, I suppose?" said I, interested in spite of myself in this remarkable narration.

"Well, yes—that is, she won if have been a twenty in England, but in Persia young ladies marry a good deal earlier. She was a charming creature, and cost me—"

"What! did you buy her?" cried I in astonishment and horror.

"Well, no, not exactly. Her father, however, insisted upon something handsome, and there were heavy fees to be paid to her mother and sisters and to the governor of Bussora. The custom of the country is curious in that respect. After one's second wife a considerable tax is levied be the government upon marrying then. However, Badoura was worth all the money; she sang, she played divinely—that is, she would have done so if she had not been always crying. Piroze and Khaleda made her life utterly miserable. Hitherto they had eaten at daggers drawn with one another, but now they united together to persecute the unhappy Badoura. Her very life was scarcely safe with them. Wretched as my former lot had been, it was now becoming unendurable, for one can bear one's own misery better than that of those we love."

Here Simpson took out his handkerchief, of a beautiful Persian pattern, and pressed it to his eyes. "Yes, my dear friend, they led my Badoura a dog's life—did those two women. I felt myself powerless to protect her, for I was never physically strong; and though I did not understand one-half the gibes they showered upon her, I could see by the effect they had upon her that they were most injurious—what, I have no doubt, would in this country be considered actionable. For her, however, there was no remedy, and I think she would have run away from their persecutions had I not married Zobeide."

"No. 4!" cried I, aghast. "What on earth did you do that for?"

"I married Zobeide solely and wholly for Badoura's sake. I chose her, not for her beauty, nor her virtues, nor her accomplishments, but entirely for her thews and sinews. I said to her: 'Zobeide, you are a strong and powerful young woman; if I make you my wife will you protect my lamb?' and she said, 'I will.' It was the most satisfactory engagement—I mean the happiest choice—I ever made. My home is now the abode of peace. In one wing of the house abide Piroze and Khaleda, in the other Zobeide and Badoura—two on the east side and two on the west. Each respects the other; for though Piroze and Khaleda are strong females, and each could wring the neck of my dear Badoura, Zobeide is stronger than both of them put together, and protects her. Thus the opposing elements are, as it were, neutralized; the combatants respect one another, and I am the head of a united household. Letters from all my four wives this morning, each of them most characterisan and interesting. Badoura forgot to pay the postage—she has a soul above pecuniary details—and her letter was the densest of all."

"Don't cry, Simpson," said I—"don't cry, old fellow. The steamer goes on Tuesday, and then you will see all your wives again. They will welcome you with outstretched arms—eight outstretched arms, like the octopus."

I confess I was affected by my friend's artless narration at that time, though, since I have reflected upon the matter, my moral sense has asserted itself, and is outraged. I state the matter as fairly as I can. I have been to picnics myself as a married man, and made myself agreeable to the ladies. Well, in Persia this might have cost me my life, or the expense of a second establishment. So far, there is every excuse for Simpson. But, on the other hand, the second thing fast remains that there are four Mrs Simpsons at Bussora. Whenever I look at his quiet, business-like face, or hear him talking to my wife and the girls about Persian scenery, this revelation of his strikes me anew with wonder. Of course, I have not told them about his domestic relations; it would be too great a shock to their respective systems; yet the possession of such a secret all to myself is too hard to bear, and I have, therefore, laid it before the public. The whole thing resolves itself into a rule-of-three sum. If even a quiet, respectable fellow like Simpson, residing at Bussora, has four wives, how many wives—well, I don't mean exactly that; but how much queerer things must people do who are not so quiet and respectable as Simpson and who live still farther off.—*Belgravia*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Silver, 98¾ buying. Currency exchange on New York in good. ¼

Sterling exchange on London, bankers' 60 days, 49 5 16. Sterling exchange on London, documentary, 49 5 16. Transfers, 49 5 16@0.

Bank of England's rate of interest, 3.

New York, March 20.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 1.15¾.

Sterling exchange, prime bankers long, $4 85½; short, $4 89; good commercial from — to ¾c lower; documentary, 10 15c lower.

U. S. Bonds—Sc of '81, 103; 4½s, 107½; 4s, 103½. LONDON, March 20.—Consols, 98 1 16 money, 98 3-16 account.

New York, March 20—Money 6@6 per cent; governments quiet and steady. W. U., 108¾; Erie, 45¾.

NEW YORK FREIGHTS AND MARKETS.

[SPECIAL TO OREGONIAN.]

NEW YORK, March 20.—The freight market remains in the same dull state that has been noted from time to time during the past month, and there is no immediate prospect of a change, although there has been more inquiry the past day or two for which these are unmistakable signs of weakness. Otherwise the outlook is not very flattering.

Rates for freight are not over steady and nominal from loading one or three of Hoyt's accepts a low rate of freight in order to capture a lot of freight offered. Quotations are weights $5 per ton; measurement 6 cents per foot; grain 10 cents per cent; malt 35c per keg; whisky, $2 per bbl; canned goods, 40c per case; oil, 30c per case.

Tobacco freights have been quite active and a guarantee of the Mail Company that the rates made for the month of March would hold good, notwithstanding their contracts with the railroads. This has brought out large chipmunks and one steamer sailing to day had a very full cargo of California shipping goods that had been accumulated for shipment via Cape Horn.

Rates of all kinds are very dull, but rather quiet.

Rates unchanged but firm. Other fruits are quiet and steady. Canned fruits and fish very reserve supply, but firm with moderate demand

The Freight Market at Philadelphia and Boston.

NEW YORK, March 20.—It is rumored to-day that the contract with the mail company has been broken by the company, and that the steamers will not be allowed to carry freight and passengers on account of the contract with the railroads, which they have to fulfill. The mail company claim that the contract binds the railroads to carry the mail free, and that they have to pay for the privilege. The matter is now in the courts.

Gold and Stock Company's Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20

Receipts—16,000 qr sks flour, 14 900 ctls wheat, 2250 sks potatoes, 10 000 doz eggs

Charters—Sh Topgallant with lumber from Puget Sound to Shanghai.

Butter—Easy, 27@28c.

Eggs—Steady, 20@21. Large lot eastern not arrived yet.

Salmon—Columbia river 1 lb standard brands, deadlock continues; carriers firm

Bags—Wool, light, 33; heavy, 30½ for round lots cash.

Wheat—Very little demand for any purpose. For good to choice market shows no features of striking interest.

Oats—Fresh, good to choice, receipts very small, from all quarters; stocks on hand cleaning up rapidly; there is more inquiry from buyers, especially for best grades; sellers are raising their pretensions, market is strong and tending higher.

Potatoes—Humboldt choice, 60c per ctl.

Onions—Easy, $2.

Rice—Chinn mixed, may say $5 @5 @5.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 20

Wheat—$1 18¾ for May.

Pork—$13 02½ for May.

San Francisco Wheat Market.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 —Wheat, No. 1, $1 92½; No. 2, $1 87½@90; No. 3, $1 85@90.

The Boston Wool Market.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

BOSTON, March 20.—There is a falling off in the wool business, but better prices have been obtained. Territory, 26@28c; California spring, 26c; fall, 20@22½c.

Produce Receipts.

Produce receipts at Portland for the 24 hours ending at noon to day:

1 green and 54 dry hides, 46 sheep pelts, 76 deer skins, 3 tons potatoes, 3 sks eggs, 3 lbs apples, 1 bbl 16 sks flour, 1 bbl and 4 sks oat meal, 4 coops chickens, 2 sks hams, 158 sks feed, 1406 sks wheat, 2 bdls furs, 1 box produce, 7 bales hay, 99 sks potatoes, 16 bxs pears, 2792½ sks flour, 8 bxs dsh, 2 bxs clams, 43 bxs oysters, 1 qr mussels.

Receipts of Freight at Celilo.

For Gates, March 19:

H. Hewitt & Co.—332 sks wheat.

R. A. Hawley—439 sks wheat.

Maddux Bros.—39 sks wheat.

Allen & Lewis—373 bf sks flour.

Exports to Puget Sound

Per steamer Bonita:

Pilgrim—6 kgs syrup, 1 case cheese, 6 cs condoil, 3 bxs tobacco, 6 chests tea, 1 case syrup, 7 cases lard.

Seattle—1 bag coffee, 1 bag potatoes, 1 box tobacco.

New Tacoma—56 sks of bran.

Olympia—1 bx dried fish.

Shipping Intelligence.

Martha Fisher is preparing for sea. She sails the early part of the week.

Str Oregon arrived at 2 o'clock A. M.

The Italian bk Martinen arrived last night from San Francisco in ballast. She is lying at Flanders wharf, foot of C street.

The Italian bk Gilamiel arrived last evening from San Francisco in ballast. She is lying alongside the Grbk Madre, at Greenwich dock.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 20 —Sailed—Str Crescent City Asplinwall.

Spoken—Jan 31, lat 5 N, lon 23, ship Harvester, New York for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Sailed—Br bk Chas. Cosgrovith, Liverpool.

Arrived—Str Gussie Telfair, Coos Bay; Br ship Compeare, Liverpool; brig Orient, Portland; ship Dashing Wave, Tacoma. Sailed—Bk Mary Glover; Fort Discovery; bk Crane, Honolulu; bk Camden, Hongkong via Portland; schr Jenny Stella, Coos Bay; bk J. B. Bell, Seattle.

VICTORIA, March 20.—Sailed — Str California, Sitka.

HULL, March 20.—Arrived—Br ship Ravensearig, Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN March 20. — Arrived — Br ship Dunmuir, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—Sailed—Ship Bertram Rigby, San Francisco.

FORT TOWNSEND, March 23.—Arrived—Schr Fourless, San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE, March 19.—Arrived—Bk Roswell Sawyer, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, March 20, 1 P. M.—Kinkora dropped down to Ft Stevens at 10 A. M. Wind light, northwest, cloudy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 8:20 A. M.—Weather fair, wind light, southwest.

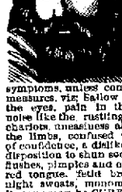
12:45 P. M.—Clear, warm, unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.

65	Ophir	18@18¼	50 Jackson 4½
100	Con. Cal. & Va.	5@5¼	100 Kentuck ¼
50	Mexican	8¾	600 Leopard 10c
50	Gila	3 30@3 35	80 N Belle 18¾
210	Savage	6@6¼	50 Manhattan ¼
110	Con. Va.	6.50@6.60	200 Mexican 1 06@2 10
250	Choller	6¾@6¾	400 Prize 70@1 65
200	Potosi	4 65@4 70	100 Argenta 65c
70	B & N	6¾	200 Independ 25c
50	Point	3 25@3 30	900 Star 25c
260	Jacket	6¼@6¾	176 Belle Isle 1 20
500	Imperial	5.50@6c	365 Hillside 1 00
	Confidence	70@75c	80 Paradise 90c
50	Utah	10¼	250 Albion 25c
220	Alpha	2 20	100 Mt Diablo 1¼
20	Seg Belcher	15	200 N Belle Isle 35c
780	Overman	2 30@2 15	20 E Mt Diablo 1¼
200	Justice	1 05@1 10	15 Belmont 7.50@7.75
180	Union	38½@38¾	100 Mcclintyn 80c
40	Ala	1 80@1 85	10 Bulwer 9¾
100	Imla	1 20@1 25	300 May Belle 10c
230	Caledonia	1 30@1 32	300 S Bodie 60c
500	Baltimore	10c	100 Hooker 55c
100	B Hill	10c	100 Seven Jes 1 00
200	Challeng	12½	570 Bulwer 1 15@1
1340	N York	40@45c	500 S Standard 20c
220	Overman	1 40@2 00	40 Mono 2¼
10	Occidental	95c	40 Con Pac 2¾
70	Lady Washn	75@70c	100 University 30c
230	Andes	70c	100 Dudley 75c
200	Wash	30	40 S Hartwell 55
120	Scorpion	3 10	400 D Standard 90@91
550	Leviathan	40@35c	800 Orient 5
260	C Imla	1 30	100 Mammoth 70
250	Condorado	12½	150 Boston 1 1
220	N Bonanza	50@50c	150 So Bulwer 1 1
40	Flowery	20	200 Alta 2 10
120	Mackey	10c	60 Oro 2 10
100	Bullion	3 90	5 Tip Top 3
100	Exch	3	200 Silver 1 00
20	S Nev	31½	50 Wales 4½
100	B & B	10½	100 Jupiter 2 45
100	Belcher	10½	50 Day 85c
150	Eureka	15½@16½	

To the Unfortunate.



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[For the treatment of Sexual Diseases. Gonorrhœa, Gleet Stricture, Syphilis, Impotency

Seminal Weakness

Seminal Emissions the most frightful consequence of Solitary Vice. This solitary vice is practised by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, produ the following train of symptoms, unless scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rushing of waves and rattling of chariots sometimes about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, a dislike to form new acquaintances dyspepsia, loss of energy, loss of memory, pimples flushes, pimples and ormpoloons about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, nervousness and frequent insanity. Persons may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time disease has continued. Medicines forwarded, free from curiosity, with full directions. By inclosing Ten Dollars in registered letter, or through Wells Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the World. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1,967, San Francisco, Say you read this in THE OREGONIAN. m22d

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The Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast,

IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL CHRONIC AND DIFFICULT DISEASES.

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs in both male and female, including diseases caused by the

EVILS OF YOUTH,

such as SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or LOSS OF PERFECT VITALITY. Seeing two thirds of all the Chronic Diseases existing are directly or indirectly, from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is overlooked by the majority of the Medical Profession.

I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of private disease, are very shy in applying for relief from the proper source, fearing, from a sense of modesty and notwithstanding their confidence in the skill of the physician, will put off from time to time, from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year, thus allowing the disease to run on, and become more deeply rooted in the system, and more difficult to cure.

Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances.

Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases Skin Diseases Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Constitutional Debility, Loss of Strength and Appetite, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Stomach and Head, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions on the Face, Body and Limbs, Ulcerations, Tumors, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Irregularities, Suppressions, Displacements, Prolapsus, Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, Sterility, Abortions, Miscarriages, Change of Life, Hysteria, Fits, Nervous